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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/684,912	10/14/2003	Michael A. Stokke	MS301462.1 / MSFTP462US	3556
27195 7590 12/20/2006 AMIN. TUROCY & CALVIN, LLP 24TH FLOOR, NATIONAL CITY CENTER 1900 EAST NINTH STREET CLEVELAND, OH 44114			EXAMINER CARLETON, THUY T	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2196	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		12/20/2006	PAPER	

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/684,912

Applicant(s)

STOKKE ET AL.

Examiner.

Thuy Carleton

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 03/29/2004.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_.

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-30 are pending and have been examined.

#### ***Abstract***

2. Applicant is reminded of the format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited.

3. The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because it exceeds 15 lines and 150 words in length. Correction is required. See MPEP § 608.01(b).

#### ***Claim Objections***

4. Claim 4 is objected to for lacking of antecedent basis, "the configuration information" in line 1 of claim 4. The examiner assumes the phrase "configuration information" refers to "a command information" in line 6 of claim 1. Appropriate correction is required.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101***

5. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

6. Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

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**As to claim 30**, a "data packet" is being recited; however, the data packet constitutes a non-functional data structure that present non-statutory subject matter.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

7. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

8. Claims 1, 3, 5-11, 14-22, 25, 27, 28-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Scharefer (US Pub 2003/0084429).

**As claim1**, Scharefer discloses user interface automation system (fig.2, label 210, 220 and 230) comprising:  
an input component that receives a request (par [0037], lines 6-8);  
and, a navigation component that receives the request from the input component (par [0037], lines 3-6) and facilitates simulated user interface associated with an automation component (par [0038], lines 1-3 and 5-8), based at least in part, upon information stored in a map information store (par [0041], lines 1-3) and information stored in a command information store (par [0041], lines 8-14).

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**As claim 22**, Scharefer discloses a method of automating user interface(fig.2, label 210, 220 and 230) comprising: receiving mapping information from a map information store (par [0041], lines 5-8);  
receiving command information from a command information store (par [0041], lines 8-14);  
performing simulated user interface (par [0038], lines 1-3 and 5-8), based at least in part, upon information stored in the map information store and the command information store(par [0041], lines 8-14).

**As claim 28**, Scharefer discloses a user interface automation system (fig.2, label 210, 220 and 230) comprising:  
an input component that receives a request (par [0037], lines 6-8);  
and, a navigation component that receives the request from the input component (par [0037], lines 3-6) and facilitates simulated user interface associated with an automation component (par [0038], lines 1-3 and 5-8), based at least in part, upon information stored in a map information store store (par [0041], lines 1-3) and information stored in a command information store (par [0041], lines 8-14).

**As claim 25**, Scharefer discloses a method of automating user interface (fig.2, label 210, 220 and 230) comprising: retrieving mapping information from a map file (par [0041], lines 5-8);  
retrieving command information from a command file (par [0041], lines 8-14);  
obtaining a section name from the command file (fig. 8c, label 825c; par [0081], lines 6-9);  
retrieving page identification information from the map file associated with the section name (fig. 8c, label 820c; par [0081], lines 6-9; fig. 8b, label 890b and 810a); par [0079], lines 1-13);

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retrieving section data for section associated with the section name from the command file (fig. 10);

and, performing an action associated with the retrieved section data (fig. 11).

**As claim 29**, Scharefer discloses a user interface automation system (fig. 2, label 210, 220 and 230) comprising: means for receiving a request (par [0037], lines 6-8); and, means for simulating user interface associated with an automation component (par [0038], lines 1-3 and 5-8), based at least in part, upon information stored in a map information store (par [0041], lines 1-3) and information stored in a command information store (par [0041], lines 8-14) the means for simulating receiving the request from the means for receiving (par [0037], lines 3-6).

**As claim 30**, Scharefer discloses a data packet transmitted between two or more computer components (par [0041], lines 5-8) that facilitates user interface simulation (par [0038], lines 1-3 and 5-8), the data packet comprising: a section name (fig. 8c, label 825c; par [0081], lines 6-9) and a page identifier (fig. 8c, label 820c; par [0081], lines 6-9) that uniquely identifies a particular page (fig. 8c, label 820c; par [0081], lines 6-9; fig. 8b, label 890b and 810a); par [0079], lines 1-13) the page identifier comprising a label for a control and a control type (fig. 11, label 1100; par [0100], lines 5-10).

**As claim 3**, Scharefer further discloses the map information store comprises a text-based file (par [0048]), lines 11-14).

**As claim 5**, Scharefer further inherently discloses the navigation component further

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facilitates simulated user interface (par [0057], lines 10-11), based at least in part, upon information stored in a global information store (par [0057], lines 15-16). The "Login.GUI" must be stored globally in an information store that can be accessed by users from any computer system.

**As claim 6**, Scharefer further discloses navigation component employing information stored in the global information store when a global variable is encountered in the command information store (par [0058], lines 6-7; par [0060])

**As claim 7**, Scharefer further discloses at least one of the map information store and the configuration information store comprise at least one alias name (par [0050], lines 5-6).

**As claim 8**, Scharefer further discloses the navigation component further stores error information in a log information store (par [0115]-[0116]).

**As claim 9**, Scharefer further inherently discloses the navigation component further stores information associated with the request in a log information store (par [0115]-[0116]- It should be recognized that the steps of monitoring the results of the execution of the program, test engine component 170 may generate a text-based log file, and store information about the results of the execution including information about windows, GUI map for each window, objects on the window, Actions that were taken, a status of whether the test case passed or failed, TimeStart and TimeStop for a window action, etc.).

**As claim 10**, Scharefer further discloses the navigation component iterates through information stored in the command information store, performs the indicated operation (fig. 12;

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par [0115]) and stores information associated with the indicated operation in the log information store (par [0115]-[0116]).

**As claim 11**, Scharefer further discloses the navigation component stores error information in the log information store (par [0115]-[0116]).

**As claim 14**, Scharefer further discloses the input component receives a command line invocation (par [0012]), lines 1-5).

**As claim 15**, Scharefer further discloses the map information store comprising a section name (fig. 8c, label 825c; par [0081], lines 6-9) and a page identifier (fig. 8c, label 820c; par [0081], lines 6-9).

**As claim 16**, Scharefer discloses the page identifier comprising a label for a control (fig. 11, label 1100; par [0100], lines 5-10), the page identifier further uniquely identifying a particular page (fig. 8c, label 820c; par [0081], lines 6-9; fig. 8b, label 890b and 810a); par [0079], lines 1-13).

**As claim 17**, Scharefer further discloses the page identifier comprising a control type (fig. 11, label 1100; par [0100], lines 5-10).

**As claim 18**, Scharefer further discloses the control type is at least one of button, combo, list, scroll, static, radio and check type (fig. 11, label 1100 and 1140; par [0101], lines 1-5).

**As claim 19**, Scharefer further inherently discloses information stored in the command

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information store can be modified by at least one of a front-end user interface application, scripting, a batch file and a text editor (par [0093] that Scharefer discloses the associated GUI map can be edit using a GUI map editor, since the command information store, which is associated with the GUI map, therefore it can be modified with the same concept).

**As claim 20**, Scharefer further discloses the command information store comprising a section name, the section name corresponding to information stored in the map information store, the command information store further comprising an action (fig. 13).

**As claim 21**, Scharefer further discloses the command information store storing information associated with at least one of a function key and a control key simulation (fig. 13).

**As claim 24**, Scharefer further discloses a computer readable medium (par [0045], lines 1-2) having stored thereon computer executable instructions for carrying out the, method of claim 22 (par [0040], lines 1-5).

**As claim 27**, Scharefer further discloses a computer readable medium (par [0045], lines 1-2) having stored thereon computer executable instructions for carrying out the method of claim 25 (par [0040], lines 1-5).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

9. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and

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the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Scharefer.

**As claim 4**, Scharefer does not specifically disclose the configuration information store comprises a text-based file.

However, Scharefer discloses a text-based file (par [0048]), lines 11-14).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention to use a text-based file for the command information store in order to store and organize information about a window and objects on the window, such as text fields, boxes, buttons, menus, etc., and making it easy to edit using available software programs installed with most operating systems (e.g., text editing program).

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schaefer in view of Minard (US Patent 6,247,020).

**As claim 2**, Schaefer does not teach the automation component is a wizard.

However, Minard teaches the automation component is a wizard (fig. 4A; col. 3, lines 27-31; col. 8, lines 41-51)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaefer by using a wizard as the automation component as taught by Minard in order to improve the user interface that simplifies the job by removing numerous windows and consolidating all the functions into one unified window for the user interface with to

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design, edit and debug allowing the user to activate by the push of a button (Minard: col. 3, lines 20-33).

11. Claims 12, 13, 23 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schaefer in view of Zimniewiez et al. (US Patent 6,744,450), hereinafter "Zimniewiez"

**As claim 12**, Schaefer does not teach the input component performs input validation upon the request and provides error information if the request is invalid. However, Zimniewiez teaches the input component performs input validation upon the request (col. 9, lines 36-38) and provides error information if the request is invalid (col. 8, lines 13-17). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaefer by performing input validation in the input component upon the request and provides error information if the request is invalid as taught by Zimniewiez in order to order to provide the user with an indication the process is invalid and provides the user immediate feedback to initiate troubleshooting the cause of the invalid function/command (col. 8, lines 43-46)

**As claim 13**, Schaefer does not teach a graphical message is displayed to a user of the system, the graphical message being based, at least in part, upon the error information from the input component.

However, Zimniewiez teaches a graphical message is displayed to a user of the system, the graphical message being based, at least in part, upon the error information from the input component (col. 7, lines 22-24).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention

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was made to modify Schaefer by displaying a graphical message to the user of the system, the graphical message being based, at least in part, upon the error information from the input component as taught by Zimniewiez in order to provide the user with an indication the process is invalid and provides the user immediate feedback to initiate troubleshoot the cause of the invalid function (Zimniewiez:col. 10, lines 11-15).

**As claim 23**, Schaefer does not teach storing information in a log information store, if an error is detected performing the simulated user interface.

However, Zimniewiez teaches storing information in a log information store (col. 11, lines 52-56), if an error is detected performing the simulated user interface (fig. 4a, label 124 and 136; col. 7, lines 19-21; col. 8, lines 59-60).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaefer by storing information in a log information store, if an error is detected performing the simulated user interface as taught by Zimniewiez in order to provide the user with an indication the process is invalid and provides the user immediate feedback to initiate troubleshoot the cause of the invalid function (Zimniewiez:col. 10, lines 11-15).

**As claim 26**, Schaefer does not teach storing information in a log file, if an error is detected performing the action.

However, Zimniewiez teaches storing information in a log file (col. 11, lines 52-56), if an error is detected performing the action (fig. 4a, label 124 and 136; col. 7, lines 19-21; col. 8, lines 59-60).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Schaefer by storing information in a log file, if an error is detected

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performing the action as taught by Zimniewiez in order to provide the user with an indication the process is invalid and provides the user immediate feedback to initiate troubleshoot the cause of the invalid function (Zimniewiez:col. 10, lines 11-15).

### ***Conclusion***

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Minard (US Patent 6,247,020) – Development system with application browser user interface.

Zimniewiez et al. (US Patent 6,744,450) – System and method of providing multiple installation actions.

Lyapustina et al. (US Patent 6,802,059) – Transforming character string that are contained in a unit of computer program code.

Pavela (US Patent 6,332,211) – System and method for developing test cases using a test object library.

Dewhurst et al. (US Patent 6,430,609) – Method for accessing complex software application through a client user interface.

Fuchs (US Pub 2003/0177477) – Java to NSMP MIB mapping.

Washington et al. (US Pub 2006/0143570) – Automatically generating a sub-graphical program in response to user input configuring a graphical program node.

Holt et al. (US Pub 2003/0169289) – Dynamic software control interface and method.

Haswell et al. (US Patent 6,907,546) – Language-driven interface for an automated testing framework.

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Poulose et al. (US Patent 7,032,170) – Creating data structures from a form file and creating a web page in conjunction with corresponding data structures.

Frisket (US Pub 2002/0101449) – System and method for developing and processing a graphical user interface for a computer application.

Cotugno et al. (US Patent 6,198,480) – Object-oriented tag browser.

Molina-Moreno et al. (US Pub 2004/0153992) – Method and apparatus for automatic generation of information system user interface.

White (US Pub 2003/0046657) – Creating a graphical program to configure one or more switch devices.

Kudukoli et al. (US Pub 2005/0177816) – Automatic generation of graphical program code for a graphical program based on the target platform of the graphical program.

Iborra et al. (US Pub 2003/0167455) – Automatic software production system.

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thuy Carleton whose telephone number is 571-270-1258. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F: 7:30 AM -5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor,

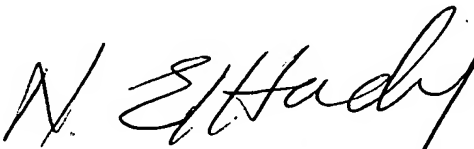
Nabil El-Hady can be reached on 571-272-3963. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you

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would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Thuy Carleton

  
NABIL M. EL-HADY  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER